THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 7, 1864 NO. 156.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
	3 months	8 00
	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the Progress establishment is a Job Office equal to any in the City of Raleigh. We are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, with dispatch and [illegible] attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Telegraphed to the Press Association.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

Richmond, Sept. 6.—The Washington "Chronicle" of the 3d has been received. Farragut, in his official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan, draws a contrast between Anderson and Page, and says the former, finding his position perfectly untenable, and being encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, surrendered the Fort, which he could not defend, and scrupulously kept everything intact, whilst Page, with childish spitefulness, destroyed the guns which he never defended, and threw away and broke weapons he had not the manliness to use against his enemies. Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment.

Stanton's bulletin of the 2d announced the occupation of Atlanta by Sherman's advance. Unofficial report states that the rebels were defeated at East Point with very heavy loss and Hardee killed. Union loss not known.

A telegram from Nashville on the 1st says a rebel force ten thousand strong was within 17 miles of the city on the Murfreesboro pike. Rousseau had gone out to attack them. The rebels captured the town of Franklin Thursday night.

The latest gold quotation 244.

Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Stanton telegraphs Dix the fall of Atlanta—also, that the draft is reduced to three hundred thousand. Stanton concludes his dispatch by saying that if one hundred thousand new troops are promptly furnished, is all that Grant askes for the capture of Richmond and to give the finishing blow to the rebel army yet in the field. The residue of the call is adequate to garrison the forts and cities, hold lines for communication and supplies, free the country of guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

Slocum telegraphed Stanton on the 2d that the 20th corps held Atlanta.

In the fight at East Point Sherman was successful—results unknown.

The "Chronicle" says editorially that it is a deadly blow to the rebellion, which can neither be palliated or denied.

The Yankee Press dispatches say Early's headquarters are at Bunker's Hill, half way between Winchester and Martinsburg.

Wheeler burned several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad on the 1st. The raiders captured Franklin, Tennessee, the same night. Jersey's Confederates have been on a raid to the Ohio River, but are all returning.

Gold 252.

Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The "Chronicle" of the 4th has been received. Stanton telegraphs Dix that he has nothing later from Atlanta owing to the wires being cut between Nashville and Chattanooga by Wheeler. The damage done by Wheeler is slight and will speedily be repaired. Wheeler is retreating and Rousseau is in pursuit.

The rebel General Kelly was wounded in an engagement between Wheeler and Rosseau and is in the enemy's hands.

Sheridan reports Early retreating up the Shenandoah Valley and he pursuing with the whole of his army—that Averill attacked Vaughan's cavalry, captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and some cattle.

Meade has gone North on ten days' leave. Gen. Parke commands the army of the Potomac in his absence.

Capture of Duval's Bluff, &c.

Mobile, Sept 5.—A special dispatch to the "Register" from Senatobia, says scouts report the capture of Duval's Bluff, Ark., with two gunboats and several transports.

Grierson, with his cavalry and artillery has gone across the river from Memphis. Twelve transports, loaded with troops, passed down the road from Memphis on Friday night. Their supposed destination is White River or Meridian. It was reported in Memphis that there was great rejoicing among Northern Democrats at the result of the Chicago Convention. All quiet here.

From Georgia.

Macon, Sept. 5.—Our army is resting at Lovejoy's Station, with the enemy's advance pickets in front. The enemy will re-organize and collect stores at Atlanta before entering upon another campaign.

[second dispatch.]

Macon, Sept. 5.—Atlanta was evacuated by Gen. Hood at 2 o'clock Friday morning and occupied by the enemy at eleven. On Saturday Hood formed a junction with Hardee at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Western Railroad, where the whole army is now concentrated.—The wounded were all brought to this place.

While the fall of Atlanta is much regretted, the army and people are not at all discouraged.

From Mississippi.

Meridian, Sept. 5.—Three or 4000 Yankees, from Vicksburg, are reported at Big Black with pontoons and five days rations. None had crossed. Gen. Dick Taylor is here and it is said has assumed command of this Department.

The Yankees have all left North Mississippi.

From New Orleans, Mexico, &c.

Pascagoula, Sept. 5.—The New Orleans "Picayune" of the 31st says the steamer *Gertrude* was fired into by rebel batteries a mile above Bayou Sara. Twelve shots took effect. The gunboat *Lafayette* drove off the assailants. The *White Cloud* was also fired into at the same time from Bayou Sara Island. One shot cut her steam pipe.

The "True Delta" says Cortinas met the traitor Acosta on the 9th and after an obstinate battle of five hours achieved a victory, said to be the most brilliant achieved by the Liberals during the war. On receipt of the intelligence at Matamoras Lt. Col. Cortina fired a salute of 30 guns. It is reported that Gen. Cortina with a victorious army was marching on Matamoras.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

"The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his icy hands on kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill,
But their strong nerves at last must yield—
They tame but one another still;
Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath;
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow,
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple altar now,
See where the victor victim bleeds,
All heads must come
To the cold tomb,
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Substitute for Quinine.—In the absence of quinine an effective substitute would perhaps be acceptable to some of our readers. Red pepper tea and table salt answers every purpose for chills. Say a tablespoonful of salt to a point of tea, commencing some hours before chill time, and drinking copiously of the beverage, never fails to keep off the chills. This is from an intelligent physician, who uses it very successfully in his practice.

Substitute for Copperas.—The Macon *Messenger* says, it has received from good authority the following recipe, which answers every purpose in dying, where copperas is used in setting colors, or for dying copperas color: Half pint vinegar, half pint syrup or molasses, three gallons of water. Put the above into an iron pot with nails or other rusty iron, and let it stand twenty days. It is of no use to buy copperas for dying at the present price, while this will answer every purpose.

Died.—In Virginia, in the service of his country, in April, 1863, Young J. Lee, son of Joel Lee, of Johnston County, N. C., in the 31st year of his age; leaving a wife and two small children, an aged father, mother, brothers and sisters and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper,	six months	$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper,	three months	3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the *Weekly* for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE UPPER PART OF WAKE county, on Saturday last, two negro men, DOCTOR and SAM. Doctor is about 21 years old, five feet, eight or ten inches high, will weigh about 140, black, and a likely boy. Sam is about 20 years old, five feet six inches high, will weigh about 150, light or brown color, and a very likely boy. These boys came from Craven county and will no doubt attempt to get back as they have relations on my plantation, near the River in Fort Barnwell settlement. Our military authorities and others are requested to look out for them and secure them if possible before they get below our lines. I will give a reward of $100 each for their return to me ten miles West of Raleigh, or confinement in jail so I can get them. My Post Office is Morrisville, N. C. T. E. GASKINS.

Sept 6-d5t*

10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

SOLE AGENTS

in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music, Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARROR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-d1w

NOTICE.

I HAVE A BRICK MASON, WHO THOROUGHLY understands putting up, in brick-work, Boilers for making Sorgum Molasses. He can be hired by the day or by the Job.

K. RAYNER.

Raleigh, Sept 6-d&w1t

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 3, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the Progress. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the Civil Authority, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the Progress equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress,	six months,	$15,00
" "	three "	8,00
" "	one "	3,00
Weekly Progress,	six months,	5,00
" "	three "	3,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

CONFEDERATE TAX.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks', Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Busbee's, Monday,	12th	"
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday,	16th	"
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws', Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.—The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. M. JONES, } Assessors.

Aug 17-1m

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 28-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

Gents " " " Congress Gaiters.

" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
Greensboro, N. C.

July 22-d1taw10w*

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 31-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQ'RS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N C AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

Official:

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.

Aug 3-d&wtf

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Secretary of State.

Sep 3-d&wtd

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

Sept 5-dtf

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Raleigh, N.C.

Aug 11-1m*

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
Alpha Woolen Mills.

July 18-dtf*

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro, J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" F. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Enniss,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,	Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,	Whiteville, K. Haynes.
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Wilmington, Walker Mearse
Henderson, Wyche & Co.	" H. McLin,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro,' N. C.

July 25-dtaw&w1m

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood, N. C.

July 30 w2m

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

Aug 27-tf

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address

DANIEL SELLERS,
Smithfield, N. C.

Aug 25-w1m

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-ds

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,275 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

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Aug 6-3tawtf

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Raleigh, June 13, 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice-President salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M [illegible], of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.
Eastern	" "	7 "
Fayetteville	" "	7 "
Western	" "	9 p. m.
Augusta	" "	9 "
Northern	mail closes daily at	8 a. m.
Eastern	" "	8 "
Fayetteville	" "	9 p. m.
Western	" "	9 "
Augusta	" "	9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

"Will Petersburg Fall?"

This question is asked us daily, almost hourly, and all we can answer, is, "we hope not." A month ago Atlanta was considered as safe as Petersburg is to-day, and yet Atlanta has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Petersburg may fall, or it may not, we cannot penetrate the future and divine its fate; but we know it will never be surrendered or suffered to pass from us without a death-struggle before which all the former battles of the war will dwindle into insignificance. Gens. Lee and Beauregard and the veterans of an hundred well fought fields keep watch at Petersburg and never will the flag of the foe be permitted to wave over that city while in their power to prevent it.

But Petersburg may fall, and we think our people might as well school themselves to hear still further and greater reverses; for they may come. We conceive that the public press is doing our cause no good by assuring the people in the most positive terms, that such and such places can't be taken. Any place can be taken when defended by inferior numbers, and we must not stake the salvation of the Confederacy on the holding of any one or any number of places. Our strength consists, not in the number of towns in our possession, but in the discipline, strength and efficiency of our armies, and the patient endurance and patriotic devotion of our people. Petersburg and Richmond may both fall and yet Gen. Lee retain command of the best army of the world. Numerous as are the Yankees they can never think of garrisoning every town and city in the Confederacy.

Our latest advices from Petersburg, on the 5th, inform us that Grant was then concentrating heavy forces on our right, between the Weldon and Southside roads, with the intention no doubt of a movement on the latter. This road once in Grant's possession we shall consider the chances against our holding Petersburg; but of course Grant can't reach it without a fight, which, whenever it takes place, we have every reason to hope and believe will result in our favor. Since Grant first made City Point his base of supplies and formed his lines in front of Petersburg, we have never thought that he would give up the position, or abandon the campaign, unless whipped or driven off, for the Federal Government has no doubt determined to stake everything and devote all its energies to the capture of Richmond, and as an evidence and earnest of this determination a draft for 500,000 men is now about to commence.—Though they largely outnumber us, and can raise more men for future operations than we can, Providence may so order as to bring them to grief and thwart all their plans; for we are taught that the "race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;" but should they succeed in taking both Petersburg and Richmond, as before said, all will not then be lost. A few days or weeks will most likely decide the fate of Petersburg, for if Grant continues to extend his lines towards the South Side railroad Gen. Lee will evidently force him to fight; and in the event of a defeat the Federal Commander will be forced to contract his lines, if not fall back to the James river with his whole army.

The possession of the Weldon road was a decided advantage to Grant and a severe blow to us, and it is rediculous to try to conceal the fact, but bad as it is it does not necessarily involve the loss of the city. The situation [illegible] in that quarter and the chances may seem to be against us, but while Gen. Lee and the veterans who have shared his toils and victories are buoyant and hopeful there should be no croaking or despondency at home, among the people. Let us all perform our various duties cheerfully; see that the families of soldiers are properly cared for; withhold nothing in our power to give that will strengthen our arms or contribute to the comfort of our men in the field, and wait patiently and hopefully. Petersburg may fall but our hopes of final success and independence must not fall with it.

SPECIE.—Nearly every morning some of our citizens may be seen in market offering to exchange specie for such commodities as they want. Now we do not suppose that those who procure specie to do their marketing mean to do any one any harm, but we assure them, and all others, that unless the use of specie and "barter" trade be abolished it will not be long before it will be impossible to buy with Confederate money at all. The notes of the government being the principal currency of the country all should exert themselves to maintain confidence in their value; but when persons from the country who bring their produce to market see one man paying silver for what he gets, all will soon demand it. Confederate money is bad enough at best, don't let us make it still worse by running around the market offering silver for every chicken and pound of butter that is offered for sale.

Delayed Dispatches.

The following telegrams which appeared in our city cotemporaries, yesterday morning, were not sent to this office at all, and hence their non-appearance in our columns. We mention this not by way of complaint (for the treatment we have received at the hands of the employees of the Express and Telegraph Companies has been uniformly kind and respectful,) but that the public may understand why we did not have all the news. Our understanding is that it is the duty of the Telegraph office to deliver the dispatches to the different papers taking them, but they seldom do this, as we generally have some one in waiting, at night, to receive them, thus saving them the trouble; and on Monday night a boy, sent up from our office, returned with a message from one of the employees of the office that there would be nothing more. Our forms then went to press and the following telegrams, coming afterwards, were delivered to the other two papers and not to us. We censure no one and make no complaint but will express the hope that, hereafter, the operators will see that the dispatches be withheld from all or served to all:

MACON, Sept. 5.—It is believed that the enemy will not make a general advance until he re-organizes and accumulates stores at Atlanta.

All reported quiet to-day.

Our army is reorganizing and recovering from its late reverse.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—Official information received, states that Hood's army is not discouraged by the untoward events of the last week.

The Washington "Chronicle," of the 1st, contains dispatches from Nashville, which indicate increased uneasiness there from the proximity of Wheeler. A correspondent gives an account of the pursuit of the Tallahassee into the port of Wilmington.

A special dispatch to the "Whig," from Bristol, says our cavalry, under Morgan, was surprised at Greenville, Morgan killed and all his staff captured, except Major Bassett.

White Folks and Niggers in Richmond.

If we had penned the following, part of which will apply as well to Raleigh or any other Southern city as to Richmond, we should have been at once accused by certain advocates of a "strong government" with a desire to array the poor against the rich and the non-slaveholders against the slaveholders; but as it appears in the Richmond *Examiner*, a paper that seems so well to understand the meaning of our late elections, of course it is all right! We can assure the *Examiner* that here, in Raleigh, the negroes, as a general thing, are a long way ahead of the laboring white man in the way of money, something to eat and good clothes. Most of them steal or speculate—some do both—and in various ways they manage to make both ends meet very well. Of negro *aristocracy*, and life generally, in Richmond, the *Examiner* says:

> The most luxurious class in this community are the negroes, slave and free. They feed on the most costly viands, and they dress in the most expensive finery. The congregation which issues from the African church on Broad street late every Sunday afternoon surpasses any other in the Confederacy, perhaps on the American continent, in the exquisite gloss of its broadcloths and the delicate hue and texture of its silks. Strangers visiting the city at this time are struck by the leanness of its white men and the sleek fatness of its black men. If we look to dress and physique, the negroes have become the aristocracy of Richmond, and whites are degraded to the task of hewing wood and drawing water.
>
> How have the negroes grown so rich; what is the secret of their sumptuous larders, their replete wardrobes and bursting purses? Is there any connection between these circumstances and the fact that stealing has become a system and robberies an institution in Richmond? The negroes are fed and clothed by their masters, but the food they obtain is plain and the raiment coarse, fit only to be passed over to soldiers. Whence come the means of supplying their luxurious tables and expensive apparel? There is but one answer to this interrogatory. The means come by dishonest practices. The negro population is demoralized; theft is grown into a custom, and robbery is an organized system. By dint of these lucrative professions the negroes can afford to pay high prices for everything. Their maxim is—"easy come easy go." They bid high, buy largely, thus ministering to speculation and extortion; they sweep the best morsels from the market stalls, consume double rations—those supplied by their masters and those purchased by themselves—and thus literally snatch the bread and meat from the mouths of the poor and industrious white population.
>
> When they have been caught in theft and arrested in the very act of burglary, they are so well off in the fruits of previous success and immunity that they can silence watchmen, paralyze the course of justice, and if judgement by some spasmodic sternness of juries goes against them, even then the most notorious criminals among them can make interest enough with lawyers and preachers, and the benevolent flock of born Yankees in our midst, whose names are found on every negro petition, to approach with impudent assurance the Executive itself for pardon.
>
> The plea urged in their favor, is that they are unprepared for heaven, that hanging is judicial murder, and that bloodshed is an unchristian barbarity; and these shallow and hypocritical pretences often carry the day, and are always allowed so far as to defeat those two most important checks to crime—prompt and certain punishment. If the negro burglar understood thoroughly that if he should be caught in his crime on Sunday night he would be surely hanged by the next Friday morning, he would be much better prepared for Heaven on the instant of conceiving that belief than he would be after a month of Executive respites, improved by daily ministrations from brother Ryland.
>
> It is time that these systematic thefts and burglaries were checked, and that the scandal of this luxurious feasting and dressing among the blacks—a scandal which has its source in systematic crime—should be checked. It can only be checked by a stern execution of the law. In these times the white people cannot afford to be systematically robbed, nor honest white men and women driven out of the provision market to starve. High-handed crime can be effectually put down only by punishment severe, swift and sure. The laws are adequate to the emergency, if our public functionaries only be not too chicken-hearted to execute them. The really bloodthirsty are those who would turn criminals loose to murder at will. The real promoters of the "effusion of blood" are the men who petition for the lives of criminals, or for respites of the death sentence to burglars and cut-throats born for the halter. A few prompt executions of notorious criminals, swift upon the heels of their crime, would save life. The best economiser of blood and preventive of crime is the hangman's rope. There are characters whose room is preferable to their company at all times, especially so in the present crisis of scarcity and of black burglars consuming double rations.

No people in the Confederacy have been more severely tried than those of Petersburg, and none have [illegible] their sufferings with [illegible]. [illegible] of [illegible] yielded up their lives in the trenches in defence of their homes, while others still confront the enemy who seek the destruction of all they have dear on earth. And the noble women of Petersburg!—who shall ever do them justice, what pen transmit to posterity their heroic deeds and silent, potent, prayerful sufferings! May God in his infinite mercy protect them and theirs.

The following extracts from the *Christian Sun* gives us some faint idea of life in Petersburg.

THE CITY UNDER FIRE—AN EVENTFUL NIGHT.

The *Sun* of the 1st says:

> The shelling of Monday afternoon and night surpassed in its fury anything the people of Petersburg had before witnessed. For hour after hour shell followed shell in rapid succession. About sunset additional guns opened, and now the missiles of death were rained down upon us at one hundred per hour. After dark the scene, at a distance from danger, was truly sublime. Mortar shells could be seen ascending and descending in every direction, resembling shooting meteors. Some of them seemed to reach almost to the stars, and then with a gentle curve would descend with great rapidity, falling, perhaps, directly on some occupied or unoccupied building. And shooting through them would come whizzing the fuse shells, which, from the peculiar noise they make seem to be right at you and upon you, though hundreds of yards away. We remained out until a late hour viewing this scene, and with feelings which we are unable to describe.
>
> Strange as it may seem to persons at a distance, it is nevertheless true, that not a single casualty in the city occurred. Many narrow, hairbreadth escapes were made, but nobody was hurt. Was not the hand of Providence in this thing? At 6 o'clock that very afternoon, while the shells were being poured into the city, the little band of praying men and women were at their places in the Washington Street Methodist Church, and we shall ever remember the melting season of devotion enjoyed. "Ask and ye shall receive," said Him who spake as never man spake. They asked safety from the missiles of the barbarous foe, and received it.

[illegible] OF THE CITIZENS.

Being driven from their comfortable homes by the cruelty of the enemy, many of them have found temporary homes under tents and in outhouses in the adjacent country. The *Sun* says:

> Petersburg stands up nobly in the hardness she is enduring. It is, indeed, and in truth, a fiery trial through which she is passing, and manfully does she meet it.
>
> For two months many of her best citizens, aged men and women with little children, have occupied tents on the Western suburbs and in the country, have lived in outhouses and buildings long unused, and yet without unnecessary complaint have all these things been submitted to. The hated foe is despised all the more for these things; and more determined do all feel to endure and suffer any thing rather than yield to the authority and rule of usurpers and tyrants. We feel proud of our adopted home—proud of Petersburg.

[From the New York Times, August [illegible].]

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE DRAFT.

The President stands firm against every solicitation to postpone the draft. To the procrastinators who have asked it, that they may fill their quota by volunteers, his reply is, that for this end, his proclamation gave ample time, and that the army is not to be punished if that time has been wasted. To the alarmists who are concerned lest the draft cannot be enforced without resistance and insurrection, his reply is that, if it has come to this, the quicker the government proves its power to maintain its laws, the better. To the little calculators of his party who are exercised lest the enforcement of this draft will defeat his election, his reply is that, whatever his fate, he shall do his duty. We rejoice in this spirit. It is precisely what the crisis demands.

The draft is a severe measure. To try to lighten it by any pretence that it is easy to bear is a mockery. Probably never since this government was instituted has it imposed so hard a requirement. With every effort to make it as tolerable as possible, it yet comes as a hardship almost, if not absolutely, unexampled in our history. Probably no man in the country understands this better than Abraham Lincoln himself. But for all that, he does not flinch. He also understands that if this nation is to be saved, it must subdue the rebellion against it, and that the rebellion cannot be subdued without such a reinforcement to our armies as this draft will provide. It is not a question whether the draft is an evil. No sane man doubts it. The only question is, whether it is or is not a less evil than national ruin, which can be prevented by it alone. President Lincoln, in his capacity as head of the nation, has decided, and has done accordingly. It remains for the people, as the body of the nation, to decide and to do accordingly.

The power of the Northern people to stand this draft admits of no doubt. * * The only question is one of will simply.

What is that will? Are the people willing to maintain the war or not? We do not think it any misfortune that the question has taken a practical shape that must be answered decisively, one way or the other. If the heart of the Northern people is such that President Lincoln must be defeated in November, because he enforces the draft authorized by Congress and indispensable to the success of the war, it cannot be too soon understood. This government is a government of the people and for the people. It has no interest, no power, no life, apart from the people. If they deliberately choose to desert it, rather than to defend it at a sacrifice, no earthly agency can prevent them—or, if it were so possible, ought to prevent them. A people so degenerate would be no longer worthy of a free government. If we have indeed come to a condition that it is a matter of doubt whether we can abide such a sacrifice for the preservation of such a Republic as this, when the rebels are submitting to so much greater sacrifices to uphold their accursed Confederacy, let the test come in the very sharpest form. If we are of a stuff that cannot stand this test, it is useless to spill another drop of blood to save the Republic. It is as sure as fate that our enemies must prevail, if they are so superior to us in manhood. To keep our heroic soldiers in the fight with only such a people to sustain them, would be simple murder. Even should they win victory, we could put it to no use. It would turn to dross in our hands.

The copperheads are welcome to all the party capital they can make against President Lincoln because of this draft. That it will give them many votes, we do not doubt. The meanest elements of human nature will be excited by it—and excited just in proportion to the [illegible] it imposes. In very many places these are the elements which govern. They will have their course against President Lincoln. It is idle to expect anything else. But we do not believe that the majority of the Northern people can be thus swayed. We have faith this draft will be met by the majority with the same patriotic spirit in which it was proclaimed.

ATMOSPHERIC CONCUSSION—THE THEORY OF RAIN BEING PRODUCED BY THE FIRING OF CANNON.—The learned Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in some meteorological observations, alludes to the current opinion that rain may be produced by the firing of cannon. He says:

> The notion that rain is, in some way, connected with great battles was entertained by the ancients when no cannon were used. Plutarch, in his Life of C. Marius, says: "It is observed, indeed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles; whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purify the earth with water from above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause." Plutarch's explanation of the supposed fact is not very satisfactory to a physicist of this time. But his own observations contain a cause that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution says might possibly connect a great battle with rain in physical sequence. "If, however, the air (says the Secretary) is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere is in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion, or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on rain, which might in some rare instances not otherwise have fallen." The shouts of ancient armies, and the clash and clangour of their arms, produced nearly as great commotion in the atmosphere as the firing of cannon in a modern battle. Plutarch, in his Life of Flaminius, says: "The hyperbolical accounts that have often been given of loud shouts were verified on that occasion. For the crows, when they happened to be flying over their heads, fell into the theatre. For the sound of many united voices being violently strong, the parts of the air are separated by it, and a void is left which affords the birds no support. Or perhaps the force of the sound strikes the birds like an arrow, and kills them in an instant. Or possibly a circular motion is caused in the air, as a whirlpool is produced in the sea by the agitation of a storm." And in his Life of Pompey Plutarch says: "When birds fall on such occasions it is not because the air is so divided as to have a vacuum, but rather because the sound strikes them like a blow." If the shouts of the multitude in the Roman theatre could produce such effects as here mentioned by Plutarch, how much greater must have been the effect of the noise of an ancient battle in disturbing the atmosphere?

DEATH AND BURIAL OF A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—The *Christian Sun* gives the following touching account of the death and burial of a Soldier, in front of Petersburg, recently:

> Artillery was roaring all along the line, but there was nothing in the sound unusual to a soldier. In front of his little tent sat a Christian young man, reading the word of life. The announcement reached his ear that a shell had exploded and a comrade in the trenches had been killed. He arose and hurriedly arrived at the place, only a short distance in front. Just as he reached the spot, a Parrot shell came whizzing, and striking him directly on the head, he fell beside his comrade and like him lay lifeless. It was the solemn hour of sunset, a Summer sunset. Soon darkness set in and the heavens were shrowded in gloom and gloomy were the feelings of all who occupied the trenches that night. A favorite with all had fallen.
>
> The next day, by the Chaplain and six former comrades, he was borne to the Churchyard, a grave was opened, gently the body was laid down, and then in solemn reverence the seven bowed, and an earnest prayer was offered, and then the earth was softly laid upon the coffin and the grave closed.
>
> We listened to a recital of the circumstances of the death of the good young man; saw his comrades bowed around his open grave with heads uncovered, and join in earnest prayer. It was to us a solemn moment. Our mind ran away to his far-off Southern home, where a mother and sisters await his return when this cruel war is over. What sorrow—what trouble is just before them! Who will break to them the solemn intelligence? Who will tell them the mournful story? But we forbear.
>
> Those who instigated this wicked war of invasion, and still maintain it, must answer to God for a crime of great enormity.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These are: 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 121 feet in height, built by Cores, A. B. 288, occupying twenty years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes 66 years, and was cast down by an earthquake. It was brought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass.

The pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged three hundred and sixty thousand workmen, who were thirty years in building, and has stood at least three thousand years.

3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor.

4th. The Labyrinth of Psammetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing, within one continued wall, one thousand houses and twelve royal palaces, all covered with marble, the whole having but one entrance. The building was said to contain three thousand Chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the Gods.

5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 283 before Christ. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained magnificent galleries of marble, a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen nearly a hundred miles off. Mirrors of enormous size were fixed round the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.

6th. The walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by two hundred thousand men. They were of immense thickness.

7th. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the 6th King of Rome. It was 450 feet long, two hundred broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars.

THE PEACE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE—PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS WITH THE LEADERS.

Mr. O. P. Hooks, of Syracuse, communicates to the "Journal" of that city the following conversations held between himself and several leading men of the peace party, at the Voorhees House, the evening after the late Peace Convention. He says:

> Being a peace man myself, as well as a man in favor of an honorable peace, I was, of course, deeply interested in the "great peace movement" of the 18th. But I confess that my confidence in the [illegible] received a staggering blow when I listened to the following words, uttered by one of these apostles, a prominent public speaker, and addressed to a select circle of trusty followers:
>
> "I tell you, gentlemen, Jefferson Davis is fighting the battle of the liberties of our country, and he must and shall succeed. I told Governor Seymour so this morning, and he said: I am aware of it; but what can I do? I am powerless. The majority of the people are against me, and the Administration have the whole army to back them. Gentlemen, we have got to stop this war. It must be stopped. And if old Abe shall finally be elected, we have got to raise a counter revolution and overthrow the whole cursed Abolition horde."
>
> Beginning to doubt the sincerity of the peace professions of these men, I straightway sought occasion to propound the following question to several of Vallandigham's most confidential and ardent supporters:
>
> First I asked, in a straightforward way, of Senator Lawrence, "Are you willing to grant the South its independence, provided that, in the proposed National Convention, its commissioners demand independence as their ultimatum, after all honorable terms of peace, based upon the reconstruction of the whole Union, have failed?" "Yes, most certainly," was the reply. "This war must be stopped. The Federal government has no power to coerce a sovereign State into a union against its will. A State has a just right to secede, provided its constitutional rights are violated." I propounded the same query to Senator Young, who boasted of the honor of having cast one of the original Secession votes in the New York Legislature, of 1861, against coercion, and I received from him precisely the same answer.
>
> Emboldened at these unexpected responses, I submitted the same question to William H. Bramlette, of Kentucky, a relative of Governor Bramlette, and said to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was again greeted with a reply similar in every particular. He further stated that "the people of the South will fight as long as they have a dollar left unless the North concede them the right of self government."—I afterwards put the same question to no less than a dozen participants in the convention, with a like result. My reply to each of these gentlemen was, "why did you not submit this question which involves the very vital point in the contest, fairly and squarely to-day in your speeches, to the convention, and thus test its wishes? You declared in all your speeches that you were in favor of peace and Union, while you are willing to accept peace and disunion." To this I received but one honest answer. A delegate from Buffalo, whose name I did not learn, said: "It would not be politic."
>
> In the conversations with Bramlette and Lawrence I enquired what were the honorable terms the peace Democrats would be likely to offer the South as an inducement to come back into the Union. Mr. Lawrence said: "We propose to guarantee them the protection of all their State rights, one of which he had already affirmed to be the right of secession, secondly, we propose to guarantee them the protection of slavery up to original lines and throughout all the territories."
>
> I submit these statements without comment, willing to testify before any court to their correctness, and hoping that unconditional peace men will stop and think before they are willing to blindly adopt such extreme and ruinous opinions as these.

A REBUKE.—We find in an exchange, copied from the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, an appeal from two gallant young soldiers in the army of Tennessee to a gentleman in that district. It has something more than a mere local interest, but deserves to be read and pondered by all our people, especially the young and thoughtless. The sentiments are as appropriate for North as for South Carolina; and perhaps the rebuke is called for in every State in the Confederacy. Here is the note from the soldiers:

> DEAR FRIEND:—We are pained to hear that the people of Edgefield are indulging in parties and hilarity, and we sincerely hope from this day, they will cease to do so. We ought to watch like good servants the coming of our Master, and follow His precepts, as taught by Him in individual as well as in national affliction. While we are battling for our rights, and standing as a living wall between the Northern invaders and our southern homes, it seems that our friends behind us, instead of imploring the mercy of our Maker in our behalf, have given themselves up to all kind of hilarity and gain, and forgotten the great responsibilities resting upon them.—If some of our kind friends would for one moment turn to the word of God and see what it says, in 24th chapter 38 and 39 verses of St. Matthew, 'For as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered the ark, and knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.'
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> So it is with a great many of the people of our dear Confederacy neglecting to offer their humble prayer for the suffering soldiers that are now in the field. We humbly trust that these few words may sink deep into the hearts, and that all of the people throughout the Confederate States, will betake themselves to prayer.
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> Respectfully yours, B. & K.

THE ORPHAN FUND.—In his efforts to raise a fund for the Education of the orphans of soldiers, Rev. Dr. Deems is erecting for himself a monument more lasting than brass or marble. The *Standard* says:

> We learn from Dr. Deems, who has just returned from Moore and Montgomery Counties, that he was very successful in those Counties in his efforts for the Orphan Fund. The people of Montgomery subscribed $22,000 and of Moore $10,600 to the Fund. These Counties have responded nobly to the appeal which Dr. D. is making for the orphan children of our soldiers. Acts speak louder than words. These counties have shown their regard for the children of the soldiers, and thus manifested, in a substantial way, their attachment for and interest in the Southern cause.